

Canada's health machinery, and that includes every doctor and every nurse and every father and mother, should be focussed on a nation-wide effort to raise the standard of health of every citizen of our land.

It is a public disgrace to our age to find

so many of our youths numbered amongst the unfit. If the war serves as a medium to awaken us to do something to raise health standards in Canada, it will at least have served us well in one respect.

T. C. ROUTLEY.

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## Editorial Comments

### Medical and Surgical Equipment Needed for British Hospitals

Some time ago the Red Cross sent out an appeal to the Canadian profession through the intermediation of the Canadian Medical Association, for old and discarded medical and surgical instruments—not so old, however, that they would find a more appropriate resting-place in some antiquarian museum! They should, of course, be serviceable. The response has been fair, but could be improved upon. The need is still great. Our genial chivalrous adversaries, the Nazis, seem to have evinced a predilection for the bombing of hospitals. Hospitals are expensive and their inmates helpless! Equipment has been destroyed in large quantities. New hospitals of all descriptions have had to be established. This takes time and money. We feel that it is only necessary to restate the situation to arouse anew the sympathetic interest of our medical colleagues, always responsive to the needs of the distressed. Witness the establishment recently of a Canadian Medical Association Fund in support of the War Benevolent Fund of the British Medical Association. The appeal of the Red Cross will not fall on deaf ears.

Many men, now out of practice, will have instruments that they can very well spare. Yet they can be useful. Also, executors of medical men's estates may, on occasion, have on their hands instruments which they are at a loss to dispose of. Here is an opportunity. Second-hand instruments, as we all know, have no market value.

All such material should be sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society, 95 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Ont., labelled "Medical Equipment for Britain". A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. E. A. McCulloch, of Toronto, which will examine every item, classify it, and recommend the necessary repairs. This committee wishes to be kept fully occupied. We believe it will be.

A.G.N.

### The Jasper Meeting, June 15 to 19, 1942

The Central Program Committee is now engaged in preparing the program for the annual meeting. Any member of the Association who wishes to present a paper is invited to forward the title with a short abstract to the General Secretary, 184 College Street, Toronto, not later than January 31, 1942.

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### Pasteurization of Milk in Canada

The history of pasteurization of milk in Canada shows an encouraging growth of the application of sound principles and carefully acquired knowledge, but there is much still to be done before universal and uniform control of milk supplies throughout the Dominion is established. So far as one Province at least is concerned, however, such an ideal state has been brought within reasonable hope of attainment. This has resulted from the now well known Provincial legislation in 1938, by which milk pasteurization was made compulsory throughout the Province of Ontario. Up to that time the enforcement of pasteurization had been left largely in the hands of local municipalities, with authority to supervise milk production and distribution, but with the new regulations the Province has assumed a much wider activity, whilst still leaving the municipalities with some responsibility. The outstanding consequence of this legislation, which actually is an amendment to the Public Health Act rather than a special measure, is that pasteurization has been made compulsory in all cities and towns in Ontario irrespective of the population. Smaller communities have been gradually taken under the Act by special orders in council, and rural areas have also been designated. Special provision is also made for summer resorts with their large transient population.

The net result of this gradual tightening of control is that over 98 per cent of all milk sold